TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

A-nderny of Man e-Motin Westington Beception A radour of Max e-Matta Wattington Reception.
Honorly F entie-Tracket
Broadway Uppers Harmer-M stone Angel's Daughter.
Daty's Theorie - to Arabia Nate.
Fifth Avenue theories - Prace of Pennace.
Grand Opera Houses - I'v New Magdalin.
Howe 15's Bentee-Tie Position.
Hower & Ri Pa Garden - to work.
Linker & Ri Pa Garden - to work.

New York Shuting Slink Melions av., 18th and 18th sts. Nibite's flavden-Tie flaller State.

New York Aquiert on Parietan Circum. Marines.

Non-Conduct Physics with Condition Non-Considera Minsterly Disables and 1913 of Frentse Comique Min 2 a track Christian. Fony Pastur a The aver-ballity. Mallion. Union Square Theatre-Front Plate. Wallack's Theatre-Sha shout to Conquer.

### Advertising Hates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line . Large type or cuts (Acate in, astromout) per line ... Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line 0 50 Banking and Financial cuter money article) . . . . 0.73 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per time. . . 1.50 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," far or 2d page, per

In Sanday edition same rates as above.

# Subscription Rates.

DARLY (4 parce), by mail, 55c, a month, or 88.50 ar, hostpatic with Sunday edition. \$7.70. Sennay (8 pages). \$1,20 per year, postpaid. WEEKLY (8 pages), \$1 par year, nostpaid.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SIN ISmored to-morrous morning, must be handed in this evening before xir o'clock.

In its original form, Cresarism supervened on a violated republican Constitution. The nomination of GRANT to a third term will violate the unweitten Constitution of the United States. The limitation of the Presidency to two terms at the most has ever been held sacred in this country. If three terms, why not six? Why not a Presidency for life? The bare promulgation of this wicked scheme has done more to unsettle political morality in this country than anything that has happened since the foundation of the Government, except the fraudulent counting in of a President who was not elected. The feeling in honest and thoughtful minds throughout the nation is that henceforth it is possible for anything to happen in American politics. Let all adhere to the Constitution and the usage under which the people have prosperously lived! Drive back this advancing Cæsarsm from our republican system!

### An Opinion-A Decision.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Express, contends that the opinion of the Supreme Court of Maine, given in the political controversy now pending in that State, has not the binding force of a decision by the same court, "in a case properiv taken up."

The Constitution of the State of Maine, article 6, section 1, provides that "the judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Judicial Court and such other courts as the Legislature shall from time to

Section 3 of the same article provides that the Judges of the Supreme Court "shall be obliged to give their opinion upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions, when required by the Governor, Council, Senate, or House of Representatives."

We should suppose that an opinion given upon such questions, upon such a requisition, and upon such an occasion, would be an exercise of the judicial power vested, by the section quoted, in the Supreme Judicial Court; and we do not see how it could be an exercise of power unless it is binding in its effect. Otherwise it would be powerless.

accurate use of language to speak of it as a

We do not see, therefore, why the unanimous opinions of the Judges of the Supreme solemn occasion, upon which their opinions were recently required by Gov. Garcelon. do not constitute a decision of those important questions, to be properly spoken of therewith of all persons whatsoever.

# A Cumbrous Plan of Judicial Reform.

A fresh attempt to improve the appellate system in the Federal courts has been made by Senator Davis of Illinois, whose experience as a Justice of the Supreme Court of notice the introduction into the Assembly the United States ought to qualify him to of a bill providing for the appointment of deal wisely with the subject. The plan em- | James Emott, Benjamin K. Phielps, and bodied in the bill which he has submitted to Augustus Schoonmaker as Commissioners the Senate, however, is combrous, complex, to prepare and report a criminal code and and otherwise objectionable.

Court of Appeals in each of the nine exists pensation for the service at five thousand ing indicial circuits. These courts will sit dellars each. in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. Two additional Circuit Judges are to be appointed for each circuit, and the Court of Appeals is to consist of the Supreme Court Justice assigned to that elecuit, the three Circuit Judges, and two of the District Judges-six in all, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum. The existing Circuit Courts are to be deprived of their appellate jurisdiction, for the most part, and it is to be transierred to these new courts.

Now the only real improvement included In this measure is the proposed increase of the number of Judges. We are inclined to ture." think that a larger judicial force is required in some parts of the country at least; but should have more District Judges, who, under the law, can hold both Circuit and District Courts, while the Chronit Judges can sit in the Circuit Courts only. As to appeals, do not let us establish a new tribunal with a new name, common to the judicial leave the appellate business where it is now, with the Circuit Courts, only providing more District Judges, to sit as associate members, under the presidency of the Circuit

The same bill contains several provisions designed to restrict the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Of these we cannot approve either. In cases exceed ten thousand dollars, the judgment of the proposed Federal Courts of Appeal is declared to be final, unless the decision in- | whole subject, at an expense of ten thousand voives a construction of the Constitution, or | dollars? some law or treaty of the United States, or relates to a patent or copyright. Leave to Mr. Schoonmaker. He probably entertains appeal, however, can be granted in other | the same opinion of these codes now as he questions involved to be sufficiently im- to be enacted into laws. portant.

we do not believe it is expedient to give the service of the State. Judges who render a decision the sele right to determine whether it shall be reviewed

## Bishop Coxe's Sharp Words.

ST. PAUL, in his epistle to TIMOTHY, declares that "goddiness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." further on in the same epistic, the great expounder of the Christian faith warms TIMOTHY to withdraw himself from association with men " of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is

We are reminded of these familiar texts of Scripture by some remarks made on Sunday in Calvary Church by Bishop Coxe of western New York. The Bishop was presenting the claims of foreign missions and censuring rich men for their neglect to sustain them with substantial offerings; and this is what he said among other things:

"I have known normbers of this shorth who have goined a great portion of their position to every by their convertion with it I have known others respected and honored among their tellow men largely becomes they have been associated with the zealons members of this church-its members awa to death, have left their millions, not to Gop, but to he heavily upon them in their dishonorable graves."

We have italicized the most significant of the words of the Bishop. That they are true of the church in which they were spoken and of many other churches o wealth and fashion, no one will deny; and yet it is not often we hear such language from preachers. They do not like to acknowledge that churches are frequented for any other reason than the desire to gain spiritual benefit or from any except purely

religious motives. but we know as matter of fact that many men and women count an eligible church connection as one of the most valuable means of which they can avail themselves for the attaining of ambitious social ends or for the bettering of their material fortunes. As Dishop Coxe puts it, "a great portion of their position in society" is won by their church associations, by their occulying prominent and costly pews, and by their activity in church affairs.

A fashionable church connection may be so adroitly used that it will help a man to make money and his family to step up socially. Large corporations have had their rise from church associations, and men who are whipping the devil around a stump all the week down town are able to clothe themselves with a serviceable religious reputation on Sunday. The fine pews they hold and occupy attest their financial strength, and their punctual attendance on the services gives them a garb of respectability of whose practical value they are well aware.

Another Bishop of the Episcopal Church, Bishop POTTER of this diocese, a few years ago, lamented the damage done to genuine religion by this disposition to use the Church for the attainment of merely fashionable and worldly ends; and a priest at a Roman Catholic church up town, whose music and fashionable attendance drew thither among the throngs of people many who were utterly lacking in devotional feeling, once exclaimed in his righteous wrath that he would close up the organ loft rather than that the service of Gop should be profaned by the frivolity of members of the congregation.

But how can the churches prevent men's using them for such worldly and oftentimes despicable purposes? Many of them have something of the character of a fashionable club, maintained at great expense, and frequented by some people who find their church relations of inestimable service in both a business and social way. Christinnity has become so highly respectable, Could there be a powerless exercise of power? | and the temptation to make a gain of a show Being an authoritative answer to the of godliness is so strong, that if only the questions submitted, it appears to us an pure in motive were admitted into the exfinancially bankrupt, however solvent spirit-

unlly ? Bishop Coxe is right, however, in saving Judicial Court of the State of Maine upon | that those men are mean and dishonorable the important questions and upon the who use the Church as a stepping stone to social and other worldly success, and then refuse to give aid to help along the religious objects in which they pretend to believe. They make gain out of their religious proas such, and demanding the compliance fessions; but when their professions impose obligations on them, they are found shirking. That is not fair, and they deserve the harsh words with which the Bishop lashed them.

# A Needless Commission.

It is with considerable surprise that we de of diminal procedure to the Legisla-He proposes to establish a United States ture at this session, and fixing their com-

> Messis. Emort and Phenrs expressly and emphalically approved the penal code and eade of criminal procedure which were passed by the Legislature last year, without a dissenting vote in either House, but failed after adjournment because Gov. Ron-INSON withheld his signature. Those codes would have gone into effect on the first of May next. We can hardly suppose that these gentlemen have changed the opinion they expressed less than a year ago, when they wrote to the Senate Committee having the codes in charge, saying of each: "We recommend it in its present form as proper to be enacted at this session of the Legisla-

Mr. SCHOONMAKER does not appear to have signed this recommendation, but he was Atinstead of having more Circuit Judges we | torney-General of the State at the time, and | was understood to favor all the code legislation of the session.

Under these circumstances, the appointment of the proposed commission is evidently needless. We cannot believe that Messes. Emott and Phelips have approved of systems of half the States of the Union, but | a measure which contemplates their employment by the State to do what they must already have done to the best of their ability It appears from the letters to which we have referred that they had not only examined out also amended the codes as submitted to them by the Committee of the State Senate so there can be no reasonable doubt that these codes as thus approved, and adopted by the Legislature, are just what Messrs where the amount in controversy does not | Emorr and Phenes think the law of crimes and criminal procedure ought to be. Why then, should they be asked to reconsider the

The same reasoning applies to the case of cases by the lower court, if it deems the did last year; that is, he thinks they ought

We are at a loss, therefore, to account for The avowed object of these limitations is the introduction of this bill, unless its real to relieve the Supreme Court at Washing- purpose be to remunerate these gentlemen ton from the pressure of more work than it for their past labors as assistant revisers. can do. Some better method cught to be | That object would be more fairly attained, devised. The plan of Senator Davis favors | however, by frankly disclosing it. Cer- pockets of the citizens of New York city. [Applause.]

wealthy litigants, while the Supreme Court | tainly no one would object to paving any should be accessible to the post also. Again, sum which has really been earned in the

## Two Like Murders in One Day.

The murder of a young woman in this city in a house not of good repute-for it seems hardly possible it could have been a suicide -and of another woman in a similar house in Chicago, at noon of the same day, bring to mind the assassination of the feail but boautiful Helen Jewerr in this city many years ago.

RICHARD P. ROBINSON, a young man of intelligence and fair character, was indicted and tried for the murder. He was defended by Oorden Hoppman, and the defence was probably the greatest effort that elequent dvocate ever made. The evidence against the prisoner was stronger than has served to send more than one man to the gallows ; but under the influence of Mr. HOPFMAN'S oratory and the liberal but sound charge of the Court, the jury rendered a verdiet of Not Guilty.

Up to that time the popular sympathy had been warmly with the prisoner; but immediately after his nequittal the tide of feeling began to set against him, and he was compelled to leave the city. Almost every one then spoke of him as guilty. He went to Texas, where he assumed another name: under which we knew of his visiting New York, a walte-haired old man-as late as 1850; but he was not identified except by a few near relatives, and persons to whom they made the fact known.

Fratricidal strife didn't crimson the waters of the Konnebes yesterday, but it was a pretty exciting day in Augusta nevertheless. The Republican Legislature met in the morning elected an Attorney-General and Adjutant-General-choosing for the latter office a man who smelled gunpowder in the late war-authorized the purchase of a new great seal if the old one cannot be found transpoted other business and adjourned. Then Gov. Davis gave orders to close the State House for the rest of the day to all comers, and Mayor Nash made it his personal business to see that the order was executed. A Fusionist Senutor, a Fusionist Representation soniative, and the Pusionist Governor, SMITH. were refused admission. At the hour appointed for their meeting, the President of the Fusionist Senate the Speaker of the Pusionist House, and about fifty members presented themselves at the doors, but were not allowed to pass them. Thereupon the President and Speaker climbed up an adjacent fence, called their respective bodies to order, and put motions to adjourn to will meet to-day. It is reported that Gov. Davis resordered the various militia companies of the State to be ready to start for Augusta at short notice.

It appears from the reports of the proceedings of Congress yesterday that Senator Frank of Michigan still wants to amend the Constitution by tacking on an article providing that the right to vote shall not be denied to any citizen of the United States on account of sex; that Senator PLATE of Connecticut and Representative BAILEY of this State think the Government should seek to arrive at a distinct understanding with the other Governments interested on the subject of the projected inter-oceanic ship cannil that Representative Kelley of Pennsylvania, and at least 141 other Representatives, think the negotiation by the Executive Department of any commercial treaty fixing the rates of duty to be imposed on foreign commodities, would be an unconstitutional invasion of one of the highest prerogatives of the House; that Representative Townshind of Illinois wants to have our inture or the people at the polis; that there is a growmpatience at the delay in distributing what is left of the Geneva award; that there is a inference of opinion about the merits of the bill to prevent cruelty to animals now pending in the Senate; and that the House, on the motion of the Hon, S. S. Cox of this city, has granted the use of its Hall to Mr. C. S. PARNELL, intention to hear him for his cause,

There are signs of another flurry of Sunday law enforcement in this city. New Yorkers | By this he would expect to carry nineteen or know by this time what these periodical spasms twenty of the thirty-three, even if the two they do not even check, the sale of strong drink on Sunday. The city treasury may, perhaps, gain a trifle by the fines imposed upon a larger or smaller number of unlucky saloon owners and barkeepers, but that is all there is to show for it. After a Sunday or two the police rest on their laurels, and things go on as before. Whatever this spasmodic raiding may be, it is not an enforcement of the law.

Yesterday afternoon the HAYDEN jury came into court and reported that after over seventy-four hours of deliberation they were unable to agree on a vertice. As the foreman would not say that an agreement was impossible, the Court sent them out again. In the evening they reported that they could not agree, and the Court discharged them. They stood eleven for acquittal and one for a verdict

All vicissitudes of fortune have their compensations. Major-Gen, Chamberlain isn't, the leaders may order. Discipline and dietagoverning Maine any longer, but now he will be able to eat dinner with the Bowdoin boys of this

chien Mr. HAYES has been driven, in order to fill the English and Russian Missions, has even comical feature. In turning his Minister to Spain into a Minister to Great Britain, and his Minister to Mexico into a Minister to Russin, and his Consul-General at Paris into a Minister to Spain, Mr. Hayns acknowledges the impossibility of hunting up anybody for the London and St. Petersburg missions who is not already in some office out of the country.

A recent trial in Yonkers of skill and endurance between reserial birds of the rougher sex was interrupted by the police, and the spectators were taken to prison. When the captives were required to give their names and avocations. It appeared that there was a large percentage of hatters among them. When the women who were arrested in THEODORE AL-LEN's resort, on Saturday evening, mentioned their names and avocations, it appeared that the most of thom were dressmakers. developments would seem to indicate that the proverb concerning the usual failure of two of a trade to suree is a premature emanation from a mind given to hasty generalization.

Though the battles on the board form the hief feature of this year's convocation of chess players, it has other important features yet to come. After the tourney a formal congress will be neld of the subscribers to the fund, delegates from clubs, the contending players, and wellknown chess lovers, to revise the chess code, to liscuss the formation of a national chess assointion, and to prepare for a great world's urnament in 1883. The interest manifested n the present tournament fully authorizes the roposed contest of 1883. Should the world's air be held here that year, probably the best players in European countries would come to the tournament.

### "A Little Investment in Garbage." From the World's Report of Denie Kearney's Speech.

Next comes Jim Bennett-|groans, hisses and ries of "Give it to him. Denis, don't spare him "jotice episonus proprietor of the New York Herald, [Renewed sees and ground. He has raised his black flar against ery noble principle and against every nonest man-ies of "That's so 'p-and to day be is so deprayed in his inture that he cannot find depravity enough on the American continent, consequently he is compelled to transmit his vice carcass across to Europe—[uproarlous applance -to spend the money that he filches from the

GRANT.

## New York.

political expedient, would be absurd.

ties not in the secrets of the managers. get the Republicans out of office. That is the mitted to know when and by whose hand the answer it with faith and authority? trap was to be sprung into which the unwary and the feebly protesting moderates will ultimately full.

The inspiration of this trick, to take away from the body of the people of New York their accustomed privilege of voting squarely for a full ticket of electors, which is the nonrest appreach to voting directly for the President of their choice, is easily traced. Mr. Conkling last fall, and on previous occasions, assumed the Demeratic theory of the Presidential campaign to rest on the following basis. Given 138 votes from the solid South, add Indiana, 15, and New York, 35, and the Democratic candidate would be elected by 3 majority. Therefore, said he. New York is the necessary factor to make this calculation a success. Hence the Importance of breaking the column by hook or by crook, in order to elect a Republican. To that object, above and beyond all others, Mr. Conkling's efforts, ability, and boldness have been directed. The last three test elections have demonstrated that the Republican party. under his management, is in a minority on the popular vote The figures are worthy of notice. Here they are:

PRESIDENT. H = 1.00 480,2.77 Tilden's majority over both ...... 1978. JEDGE OF COURT OF APPEAUS. ProcEv. (D.) Discrete (R.) Tucker (G) Van Oct (Pro-(Sel, 45) 301,112 75,133 4,200 

 $R_i d(n \circ n_i(D_i)) = Cornell(R_i) - Kellin(B_i, D_i) - Lends (G_i) - Means (Pro.)$ 370, 730 - 481, 567 - 77, 5691 - 20, 2.84 - 4, 4.77Cornell's majority over Religioson. 42 777 Cornell's generity against Relation and Kelly 74 780 Cornell's generity on total vote. 50,512

These consecutive expressions at the ballot box have informed Mr. Conkling that his machine electors for President cannot be chosen this year, if a proper candidate be nominated by the Opposition. The word Opposition, instead of regular Democrat, is used deliberately to express an exact idea, because the former means success, and the latter means defeat, next November. Amid the peculiarities of Mr. O'Conor's recent letter, there was one phrase which stiff-backed Bourbons would do well to pender, and to take coupsel by. He said with emphasis, and with prophetic truth, too: "I am constrained to regard it as absolutely impossible that any one collect a Resource should prevail in the next

Mr. Conkling proposes by a revolutionary trick to overthrow the consecrated usage in New York, and to strike down the popular mode of appointing electors, now accepted all over the Union. Or, in other words, he intends to repeal the present law of a general ticket, and to substitute for it an election by Congressional districts under the existing apportionment.

electors at large were carried by the Opposition. If this programme should succeed, the Democratic calculation, as stated by Mr. Conkling, of the solid South, backed by Indiana and New York, would be upset, and the Republican chance to elect a candidate would be largely inereased. It may be asked, Will Mr. Conkling dare to drive this measure through, and thus to defy public opinion? Certainly he will do it, because it is the only mode by which his aim can be compassed, if at all. With a revolt against him by the young scratchers and antithird termers inevitable, and defeat staring him in the face before the people, he is forced to this

resort of circumventing a free and full vote. Of course the Republican Legislature, with a majority of two-thirds in the Senate and more than three-fifths in the House, will do whatever tion have made them obedient instruments of arrogant authority. A few may at first be inclined to resist, but their scruples will yield to The desperate device of swapping, to the expectation of reward or to menaces of prescription. Your cowardly politician dreads most of all things to be caught in a minority of bolters and malcontents, which would throw him out of the regular line.

Behind this movement the figure of the Strong Man for a third term looms up at full length. He cannot carry New York if the people are allowed to vote their true sentiments, and therefore it is proposed to jockey them out of nearly two-thirds of the electors of the State by transferring the choice to gerrymandered districts. It is essentially a Grant scheme. This is one of the results of the Great Fraud by which the Presidency was stolen, and the consummation of which Mr. Conkling was morally piedged to prevent when he fled to Baltimore the day that the electoral vote of Louisiana, with false and forged certificates, was counted.

The Democratic managers, who in their little short-sighted way have been electing a President on paper and telling the world that New York was the pivotal State, and that this or that man alone could carry it, and therefore no other candidate must be considered but one in that category, find themselves in a demoralized condition by this flank march on their chief work. With the factions fighting each other like Kilkenny ents, they were in a bad way enough before Conkiling played this card. But now they are shocked and paralyzed with fear.

Tilden Seymour, Church, Hancock, Bayard McClellan, English, Parker, Randolph, and other aspirants whose hopes were founded on the theory of carrying New York, all go by the board at one fell swoop if the bill to choose electors by Congressional districts should become a law, as it surely will do. Their capital. like the ghost of Banquo, will then vanish into thin air.

Some of the small fry "statesmen," in view of this unexpected turn in the political situation propose to reform the Democratic lines and fall back on Ohio for refuge. That sort of campaign is what might be expected from the Lili-

MR. CONKLING'S NEW SCHEME TO ELECT putians who have been attempting to do the business of fall-grown men, and who have al-Changing the Mode of Appointing Electors in | ready done their best to destroy the confidence

of the country in the majorities of Congress. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-The movement in It is easy for the Democracy, uniting with the the New York Legislature to change the estab- best elements of opposition to stalwartism and lished practice of choosing electors for Presi- to a third term, to elect the next President. The dent by general ticket has produced a profound | people want rest from sectional strife, and deimpression in all political circles here at the sire to preserve their institutions from the rapital. To suppose that so grave a proposi- | threatened danger of imperialism. They are well considered and matured by the Republican | whose record for integrity and fairness will not leaders, or that it is merely tentative, with a be disputed, and who is free from the taint of view of testing public opinion on a hazardous extreme partisanship. The independent voters hold the balance of power, and will decide the That bill was introduced without any previous Presidency. They dislike Grantism, but they aunouncement, and was a surprise to both par- detest Bourbonism. The Democrats want to the machine and who dictate the party policy. sense enough to profit by the opportunity? with their staff in the Legislature, were per- That is the great question now, and who can

> INTERESTING, BUT HIGHLY IMPROB-ABLE. Anti-Grant Delegates Sald to be Sure from

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The election of deles from this city to the Republican State Convention i death thew to the hopes entertained by Gen. Grant ed George Washington Chibls, A. M., that the Republi-

an party in Philiplelphia would be a unit for Grant for a third term of the Presidency.
I have talked with a majority of the State delegates on early or the five Congressional districts in this city, and I am now prepared to say, without text of any attempt at contradiction, that of the tweive delegates to is Ultream Convention accorded to this city not one will

willy-If any attempt should be unde by the third-dictions to force the Harrisburg Convention to com-Third y-The delegates from this city to the Chicago

ex Special War H. Lords and David H. Lane: Third Dis-

for a third term commution for Grant.

Toomas J. Powers and Adam Albright. Pourthil) - Another statement I now make that will not be controverted is, that while G. Washington Childs, A.M. Tony Drexel, and Commodore Borie were teasure Grant and paying him hunning at the public expense, expressly for the purpose of influencing the popular mind in favor of a third term, Mr. James McMains—the most influential politician in this city—was quietly at work securing the election of his personal (riends as delegates to the State Convention in the interest of John

This result was a total surprise to Senator Don Cameron. As soon as he heard what Childs, Drexel, Borie, Stokley, and Quay had failed to accomplish, he rushed back to Washington a wiser man than he came, for he learned from the lips of Mr. James McMaurs-the most outspoken anti-third-term man in Pennsylvania-that Grant is not in the fight, his name will not even be brought before the Convention."

## Mean People in a Magnificent Church.

From Mr. Boome's New York Ledger. A statement has recently gone the rounds of ten thousand dollars in norriace fees. In a very interesting article in the present number of the Ledger, Dr Itali flatty contradicts this statement, and says that he never received as much as five hundred dollars of marriage fees in one year. We did not give the slightest redence to the ten thousand dollar story; yet we could hardly believe on less authority than the Doctor's own word, that his marriage less for a whole year amounted to less than five hundred dollars, especially when we isider the large and wealthy congregation to whom be ders, and the great number of showy and fashion-

the marriages be existrates.

For general public, we are afraid, will come to the logicalcommunical that, even in such a church as the Fifth Avenue, there must be people who, if not exactly what family, are much noise bent on an outside, gorgeous entations display than they are upon dealing with an neces hand, liberally with their beloved paster.
Probably the less of all ministers would be greatly increased if the custom were to have the amount raid to the officiating clerry man in some way made public.

# The Pittsburgh Riot Bill Bribery.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 19 .- The District Atorner of Dauptin County this morning asked leave of the Court to send in new bills arounter State Treasurer ng, President of the First National Bank of Mauch 68. Christian Lour, the hossiest stockholder in the containt Value Radroid Company Ed. McCune-erly pashiet of a blin. in Camberland Courney, and him macer of the city for correct specification of the

Recorder Smyth's First Case. Recorder Smyth, the late Recorder Hackett's successor, tried his first case sesterday in the General Seemons. It was that of Frank Grossman, accused of burparroun, at 537 First avenue, on the morning of the 3 not much whom discovered, to at Possessan Gilmore of the Thirty fifth street station into inscribility, and es-

John S. Morton's Defalention. Paul apartunia, Jan. 19 .- The report and deree in the constrainment and moster in the matter of is transmissiful events us of the stock of the West Philahia Passenger Radway Company (Market street line

State Rights as Against Centralization. San Francisco, Jan. 19 .- Gen. Jo. Lane and net centralization, and advocating government

# Called to the pulpit by the men,

And having calmly viewed the ground, He made parachial visits then That wicked once should gossip so About the pure and holy also Of Brother Lane of Kensicot

The wicked walts be frowned upon.

But "tortetts"-kissing just for fou-He always thought extremely nice! "Copenhagen's testive bound, Where outs, peas, beaus, and barley grow," Was Brother Lane of Kensico. When two complaining hisbands came

And said "your by is quite sublime; You are too lively in the came. And grab the foriests all the time." He said "I do not like to lurse, But that our descest church may grow sacrafice my tochings thus," sand Brother Lane of Kennico. And when the Desem called and said

You're activer than when you came; You've allos rushin' to ahead And kissin' when ther sint no game "-He answered, ' I am hot a worm, But when my duty calls I know That I shall never shirk or squirm." Said Brother Lane of Kenzico. Like Brother B of Potemske,

And Brother T of He botten, He kissed no aged women folk, And never, never kissed the men. He chese the comety dame and miss;Then why should rouple mostly so About the merely social kies Or Brother Lane of Kensico!

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

# An Irish Cotholic's Views of Mr. Parnell and

FITZWILLIAM STREET, DUBLIN, Jan. 5 .- In my former letter I stated that the two grand panaceus for all our national sorrows and sufferings were the rival schemes of a peasant proprietary and fixity of tenure with periodical valuations, as thundered forth for the last six months from the altar, press, and platform, I told you how the people shouted and yelled No more rents, no more landlords!" and now tion could be ventured without having been | ready to take a sound conservative Union man. | Mr. Parnell proclaimed binself like another Joshua, the leader and deliverer of the people. and told them " to take courage and be strong, to fear not, and be not dismayed;" and how me of his miserable tribe of followers with biasphemous solemnity proclaimed," The Lord your God hath given you all this land," and you must get it. Such language, as a natural result, convulsed society to its very lowest depths, and the lower the moral condition This fact is of itself significant as to the design first step by which they can ever get into pos- of the people, the wilder the frenzy, of the scheme, Only the faithful few who run session of the Government. Will they have and the more desperate the resolves of this poor unlettered class to clutch the great prize held up to their dazzled vision. In the midst of all this excitement and

clamor, the law set at deflance, and crime stalking abroad almost unchecked, most certainly undetected to this very hour, Mr. Parnell, on the eve of his departure for the States, consents to the withdrawal of 'peasant proprietary" tho substitutes "fixity of tenure with periodical valuation." I can't for a moment imagine, even judged by this one act, that the sharp-edged American-Irish, who, from their attrition with your reflecting people, have put on, happily for themselves, the garb of reason and calmness, in exchange tive impulsiveness of the Celt, will not very easily read Mr. Parneil's true character and utter unfitness to lead any community to a wise and masterly solution of very delicate

and complicated political problems. I will assume that the Government of this mit the in-nublican party of Pennsylvania to Geo. Grant country have accorded to his proposal to ad-for a third term, the terty-six delegates from this vance three-quarters of the capital requisite to vance three-quarters of the capital requisite to purchase the homestead and farm of every tenant in Ireland; or, still more, that the Government have agreed to advance the entire capital to purchase the whole land of the country as now accorded by the people, at the estimated sum of four hundred millions sterling, and that they then transfer it to the peasantry, the capital so advanced to be repaid in thirty-five years by half-yearly installments at the rate of 6 per cent - 3% toward interest, and 2% toward the reduction and payment of principal for the thirty-flye years. Now, beyond all question, more than one-half

the tenants of Ireland don't pay more than 4% per cent, in the shape of rent on the capital value of their boldings, in numberless instances not 34. After their transformation into the proud and exalted position of lords of their own farms, they will at once have to pay 6 per cent, to Government for thirty-five years on purchase money, on account of interest, and renavment of capital lent. Then come the following incidental outgoings now paid by the landlord, and of course to follow and devolve on the pensant proprietary, viz., all poor rates, quit rent, rent charge, income tax, county assessments, and in many districts drainage charges; and then, last not least, compensation for agrarian crime, such as shooting bailiffs and rent collectors, for of course the Government would have to exercise the functions of the old landiords for the thirty-five years. Now, these incidental charges at present reach the respectable sum of twelve per cent., and in many districts more; so to the dullest mind it will appear that as " peasant proprietors " they would be subject to more than treble the present charges for rent on all well-managed estates in

this country. So much for craze number one. Now to the "fixity of tenure scheme with periodical valuations"-eraze number two. I will accept this bantling, which now for the twentieth time again occupies the stage of Irish agitation as fresh as if " peasant proprietary " was never heard of. Such is the rare elasticity and Christian obedience of this people, that they shout to-day for what they spurned yesterday. and believe in shams, if they are only spoken by the recognized political prophet of the hour. "Fixity of tenure with periodical valuations," I will, then, take as conceded,

Let me suppose the present depression has passed away, as many very sound thinkers leem it will, and that the value of land resumes and even improves on its late letting value, and that one of the assigned periods for a valuation has arrived and been availed of by the owners in fee, so that the result adds a considerable increase to the previous rent; can any calm, impartial person be found in this or any other country who will be so credulous and weak as to believe for one second that the same terrible seenes and crimes which now at this very hour disgrace society in this country would not spring up with infrom altar and press and platform this hideous loctrine, so popular and fatal to a true sense of religion and morality, would not again be heard in Ireland, and applauded more than ever, viz : "That the exigencies of society in this country place the Irish tenant morally beyond and above the law of the land and above its decrees, no matter how just, when land is

If our people possessed that intelligence,

the subject matter in dispute?"

that wise respect for the laws, that spirit of patient industry and toil, that skill in the arts which can be so easily traced in every department of social life in France, Germany, England, Scotland, and the United States, then it might be at once a safe and wise experiment to begin with fixity of tenure: but until that day arrives, until education diffuses its blessings among us, until a halfeducated priesthood cease to rule and pervert all moral teaching in order to keep a loathsome and unboly power in their own hands, no legislation of a bold and sweeping character can be attempted without a terrible and fatal recoil to all classes in this island. Let me, for the information of your readers, take a case cand it is an every-day one), which is now before the public in this country, and it will very clearly illustrate what I say about Irish views as to moral rights in augit pertaining to land. Sir R. L. Blosse, a western landlord of a most amable and generous character, and admittedly a very moderate setter, was recently obliged to evict a tenant for nonpayment of rent. Mr. Parnell and his wretched band of adventurers celled a meeting on the very scene of the proposed eviction. There assembled some 20,000 people. Speeches of the most exciting character were delivered on the occasion, denouncing poor amiable Sir Robert Blosse in theree terms for this appalling act of cruelty; appeals were made by Mr. Parnell for aid on bebuilt of this victim of landlerd tyranny, and, to complete the scene, a photographer was brought to sketch this unfortunate victim of oppression sheltering hims of under a wait; and absolutely subscriptions have been coming into reward this man's attempted act of robbery. Sir Robert has been obliged to fly from the home he loved, which he had spent an ample fortune in adorning, and should be return at a future day it must be at personal risk, unless and until the laws of the country are administered with a stronger and firmer hand than at present. I close for to-day by adding a published letter of Sir R. Blosse's agent on the eviction referred to.

# The Balla Lyletton.

Balla Lodge, Castlebar, Dec. 20.

To the Entrol of the Presentan-Sir: My attention naving been called to reports of the Balla exection, I consider it due to Sir Robert L. Bosse, and avised as his alent, to let the public know the true state of facts cannot default the case. Unfortunately family with shave existed between the Dempsey family with shave caused the frequencies to the premium of the rent the subject of present proceedings. When the November rent of 1878 was calined on the estate, the bandiff, in the month of February, 1879 were of the Indiana community to the rest. estate, the bardff, in the month of F 1879, warned the Dempseys, among t the tennile, to come in and pay their relit at the usual time, which was to be before the May rent would become due. The rent was not paid, however, at the regular time for paying a; but Anthony, the edder son, having applied for time, get it on three or four co-asions after the 1st of May, and then not having bout to his promise, or evidently not having kept to his promise, or evidently not having made any exertion to make up the rent, he was

informed that unless the November, 1878, rent was paid on or before 11th August, a half year's rent could not be this matter; but even this had did not do, nihough Martin, his brother, had stated be had given to Anthony the Airil, brecott could not do although Martin, his brother, had stated be had given to Authony the April previous £6165, being his and his mother's share of that rent. Owing to this non-payment of rent the ejectment had to be brought. The decree having been lodged with the Sheriff let execution, he attended on the lands on the 125 November, but finding a child of Anthony Dompsey's then sick (not from lever as stated), who was the only sick inmase of the house, he would not then execute the decree, and which I requested him next not include the house, he would not then execute the decree, and which I requested him next not. In low lensing the lands, Widow Dempsey and her son Martin stated that if Anthony was put out and the pace left to them they would pay up the amount due. No settlement having been made, the Sheriff came again on the 12th December tast, to execute the decree, on which day Martin Dempsey told me that he had again siven his brother what he was short of the rent, but instead of Anthony paying it he invested it in the purchase of more stack. As to the sinterneals that the adjoining tensing the executed by an not to sheller the Dempsey family, or that there is a tacit understanding on the estate that no existed tenant is to be shellered by another tenant—these are wholly untrue. Even tenants on the day of eviction were ready to give shelter, if accepted, to the Dempsey is and I believe Walow Dempsey and Martin are at present residing with a tenant on same towniand. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

James F. B. Tardy.

### WILLING TO WORK AT LOW WAGES

An Open Letter to the Hon. W. M. Evarts, HONORED SIR: I see by the papers you find trouble in filling places in England and Russia an account of poor pay. I am out of a job now, and am willing to or near pay. I am out of a 10b new, and an willing to work clean. Would take ofter the English or Russian mission for 55.00 a year. My wife could take bounders, and fact each loss at year. My wife could take bounders, and structure to the could be supported by the structure of the could be supported by the support of th

### Are White Cats Beaff

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Inquirer's" question, "Why are white cat's deaf?" is very important. After much study I have come to the concludon that white cats are deaf for two reasons First-Because something is wrong with their aurica-

lary appendages. Second-Because the splenetic lymph that in black care Second—Because the splenetic lymph that in discrease irricates the encephalic region and exercises its nor ind functions in those secretions which showed the adiose inquest cellons in their transfusion through the minute and heatings in which they are conveyed to be cephalic souther arcset has no primorful condition of existence at the white cat. This delect destroys the sanitary continuo of the nerves, thus reinforms the surroular organisapervious to sound.

EPHRALE MOGRISS, M. D.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir : The question of "Inquirer" in this morning's Sun, although perhaps not of as much interest to the student of natural history, yet I as much interest to the student of natural history, yet believe belongs to the same category as the somewhat noted commutant at one time promotinded by Prof. Sophaces to the innecent youth of Harvard, namely: "How dail lonis get into the Pelopointesis." After a sozen winde sontonourses had with all manner of guessing discressfully failed to solve the problem, one whom despair had made hold, dended the first assumed, when the first only dreak hold, dended the first assumed, when the first only dreak hold, dended the first assumed, when the first only dreak years any economic the Polasonnesias."

New York, Jan. 19.

To the Entrop of The Sch—Sie- In answer to "In the Polason of The Sch—Sie- In answer to "In the Polason of The Sch—Sie- Whyte Cate Sch—Sie- The Sch—Si

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir. White cuts are deaf. Why sof The reason's clear; Cats that are white have cars but cannot hear. PADDOCK.

# Mr. Hayes's Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-Mr. Hayes sent the ollowing nominations to the Senate to-day: Lewis Rich nond of Rhode Island to be Consul at Belfast: Henry W Leonard of New Jersey, Consul at Campeachy; Eli H. Murray of Kentucky to be Governor of Utah Territory; Murray of Kenincky to be Governor of Utah Territory;
Stenden H. Simonson, Assistant Appesies: New York;
Someon Dodge, Collector of Castoma, Marthebasad, Mass;
Rodert W. Kwidy, Pensoon Azend, Lomeville, Ky.; Joseph
D. Bates, Utaired Staires Marshal for Connectical,
Postmesters—Miss Lucy A. While at Newton Centre,
Mass, William J. Clark at Bermingham, Coinc: Harvey,
J. Russell at Coopersown, N. Y.; Edward B. Wells
C. Hawlin at Coopersown, N. Y.; Edward B. Wells
C. Hawlin at Schenectady, N. Y.; Low, P. Abbottat Wood,
bury, N. J.; Levist, Abertson at Atlantic City, N. J.; Mrs.
Sorah G. Ware at Salem, N. J.

Mr. Hayles also went to the Senate nominations of Cenlus Suscrytors, therming the Following:
Chamberlieut—First District, William E. Disbrow; Second Britter, John Q. A. Stone. aus supervisors, the inding the following:
connection:—First District, William E. Disbrow; Second District, John Q. A. Stone.
New York—First District, Charles D. Adams; Second District Stephen C. Indet Third District, Virgil C. Traner; Founth District, Ira N. Hedges; Fifth District, William B. Hackett Sixth District, John C. De Ramon; Sevenii District, George Parker; Eighth District, Athert R. Norther, On the District, Albert R. Norther, Charles E. Fitch; Eleventh District, Sias J. Douzlass.
New Jersty—First District, Elias G. Doremus; Second District, George W. Atherton.

# Decision in a Trade Mark Suit.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.-Judges Bond and Morris, in the United States Circuit Court, have filed an common in a trade mark suit of Henry Sawyer of Rostor against James G. Horn of Baltimore, perpetually enjoining Rorn from hutting in highing to packages with blue lines and red perforated tops, similar to sawyer's mode of sutting in higher, and also for domace, sinetaned becomes a betting the binner, and also for domace, sinetaned by the same of the same of

Inquiring Into the Cause of the Aegro Exedus WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The Senate Committee, consisting of Messrs, Voorbees, Vance, Pendie ton, Windom, and Blair, appointed to investigate the ton. Windom, and Blair, appeared to investigate the causes of the exolus of colored iscaple from Southern to Northern States, commenced the taking of bestimony today. The first witnesses examined were the Key, J. E. Rankin, paster of the four-restricted to this city, and flourists. Lullock, vestant Portonsetr of Washington, ball or whom testified that they had to personal known light of the raises of the exacts, and know indirect ball on whom testified that they had to personal known light of the raises of the exacts, and know indirect and except the raises of the people of the United States for in-new joursest the freeding in fluding refuge from persecution—except that they had promised to sorve as members of a Board of Audit for the Emigrant Aid Society therein referred to.

# Wants to Bring the Belt Back.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would To the Editor of the Sun-Su; I would like to see the Astley belt brought over to this country senior. There will be a walking match on Feb. 2, 1886. But the trouble is I have not got the money to pay for entry. On Friday, Jan. 23, at 8 ordest & M. I will start for Philadelphia. I meant will walk from this city to Philadelphia and return in 14 hears. This might help me to carn may entrance be for next month. Please give this out to sporting men and others. If I had money! would challenge any one to walk with me.

John Edishay Schribbe.

## An American Newspaper. It seems to us that THE NEW YORK SUN is the most distinctively American newspaper published on this continent. Its hearty, runged detestation of all sorts of

tribe of spers of European manners and enstons makes it a refreshing publication. It would be a grand thing for the country if all newspapers were like Tue Sus. Political. From the New Orlean Prospect.
It will never do to rely so the patriotic Boston washing at the palls.

shains, snobs, flunteys, would be aristocrate and the

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. Two Readers .- The Nible's Garden stage is larger than hat of the Stadt Theatre.

# C. J. R. Newborrsh, -As far as ephearances on the man you inquire about seems to be a reputable business man. THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUN.

An Open Letter to the Hon, John Kelly. SIR: You have lately caused to be published in this city an allegation that the statement of THE SUN'S circulation during one week printed in this journal on Dec. 28, 1879, is false. That statement was as follows:

Total for the week .... H52 447 As the business manager of The Sus. 1 re-

spend to your challenge as follows:

I will deposit the sum of (\$5,000) five thousand dollars in the keeping of Francis A. Paimer. President of the Broadway National Bank, and you, Mr. John Kelly, shall do the same. These deposits shall await the decision of a committee o be composed of Sinelair Tousey, Esq., President of the American News Company, the Hon-John Kelly, Comptroller of the City of New York, and David M. Stone, Esq., editor of the New York Journal of Commerce. If this committee, after a full, minute, and thorough examination-for which purpose they shall have access to our books, papers press room, and mailing room-do not flad that the circu lation of THE SUN for the week in question was correctly stated in the above figures, then I authorize Mr. Paimer to pay my \$5 000 to the trustees or managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of New York and to pay your \$5,000 back to you. If, on the contrary, they find that the circulation of The Sus was cor-

rectly stated, then your deposit shall be paid over by Mr. Palmer to the same charity, and mine shell be returned to me.

I. W. England. OFFICE OF THE SUN, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1880.